nterence here as proposed by rah. On the contrary, it was ted, the administration hopes to be a conference called by Europe which the United States might d a representative with power to "listen in" on the discussion report to this government. That was said by Watson, Lodge McCormick in the Senate

of European difficulties. The Administration, it was asserted, has no intention of rushing into Europe and taking upon its shoulders the troubles of the Old World. An effer of arbitration by the United States would be presumptuous, it was pointed out, in view of the fact that American arbitration has not

been requested.
POSITION IS OUTLINED.

The position of the Administration was clearly stated to be that if the time should arrive when European statesmen believe the ordinary diplomatic channels are inadequate, an international commission of business and financial experts may be appropriated by the governments conwould expect an invitation from broad for American business men nd financial experts to participate

ence of economic experts empowered merely to study the situation and

Strong reaffirmation was made a behalf of the President that the atter of international debts could

REED PLEADS FOR RUSSIA.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, ad-ressed the Senate on the subject iticised the State Department fo not extending recognition to Russia, which he said, had prevented Amer-ican farmers from obtaining Rus-sian markets for their wheat. Reed declared there had

nd denied that "civilization is abou that the United State osal to the effect that unless United States assisted in ad-

HUGHES OUTLINES

(Continued from First Page.)

tandpoint, as our credits and markets are involved, and from a humanitarian standpoint. We cannot dispose of these problems they are world problems, and we cannot escape the injurious con-KEY IN EUROPE'S HANDS.

They are, however, European problems in the sense that they cannot be solved without the con-The key to the sattlements. their hands, not ours.

their hands, not ours.

The crux of the European situation lies in the settlement of reparations. There will be no adjustment until a basis for the discharge of reparations claims has been fixed.

No demands of ours stand in

No demands of ours stand in the way of a proper settlement. Of course, we hold the obligations of European governments, and there has been a persistent attempt ever since the armistice to link up the debts with reparations or with projects of cancellation. This attempt was resisted in a determined determined manner under the former Administration and under ECONOMIC PEACE VITAL.

Again as to reparations, we have no desire to see Germany relieved of her just obligations to nake reparation for the injuries due to her aggression. On the other hand, we do not wish to see a prostrate Germany. There can be no economic recuperation in Europe unless Germany

cuperates.

There ought to be a way for statesmen to agree upon what Germany can pay. There ought to be a way to determine that limit and to provide a financial plan by which immediate re-sults can be obtained and the buttles can be obtained and the European nations can feel that the foundation has been laid for their mutual and earnest en-deavors to bring about the ut-most prosperity to which the in-dustry of their people entitle them.

them.

The Secretary then suggested the commission of high authorities in finance. He said:

I do not believe that any gen-I do not believe that any general conference would answer the purpose better, much less that any political conference would accomplish a result which Premiers find it impossible to reach. But I do believe that a small group, given proper freedom of action, would be able soon to devise a proper plan.

It would be time enough to consider forcible measures after such an opportunity had been exhausted.

The United States has a many

exhausted.

The United States has a most friendly and disinterested purpose in this matter, and wishes to aid in any practicable way. But it is idle to make suggestions which arouse hopes and are so impracticable that they cannot hear cruit. cannot bear fruit,

Premier Bonar Law's Cabinet Holds Extraordinary Session to Discuss Grave Situation

FATEFUL PARLEY TUESDAY

Rich Oil Fields of Mosul to Be Important Factor in Outcome of Conference in Paris

By JOHN T. BURKE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Gloom regarding the situation in Europe settled down over Downing Street today as Premier Bonar Law and the cabinet met in extraordinary session to consider Britain's attitude on German reparations at the fateful conference of premiers at Paris next Tuesday. FACING TRAGIC TURN.

The cabinet ministers face the tragic turn in the negotiations at over Britain's refusal to surrend the rich oil lands of Mosul, are threatening hostilities. They are worr-ed by the bitter enmity of They refused, however, after the adjournment of the momentous session to reveal the result of their delibera

There is no doubt in the minds of the leading diplomatic correspondents of London that Premier Bonar Law will be empowered to insist on Law will be empowered to insist on cutting down the reparations to be made by Germany, and that he will go to Paris armed with facts and figures supplied by a group of financial and industrial experts who held a session before the meeting of the cabinet and reported their findings to the prime minister.

MAY FIGHT IF NECESSARY. If France refuses to scale down her demands at the meeting of the

premiers next week, it is the gen-eral opinion here that Turkey, facing a disrupted entente, will insist on

the return of Mosul and fight if necessary.

It is believed here that Mosul is liable to be an important factor in shaping the outcome of the coming conference of premiers. This is evidenced by the fact that Lord Curzon is expected in Paris to report on the grave situation in the Near East, which in the end may force Britain to agree to act again with France, Italy and Belgium in dealing with Germany.

Germany.

The outlook at its best is considered black by close observers in Lon-

London Diocese Seeks Revision of Prayer Book

LONDON, Dec. 29.—"A community of Christians that cannot agree on the form of its most solemn worship is not a church, it is a coalition," said Sir Edward Clark, K. C., at the London diocesan conference san conference, at Church se, Westminster, which passed a resolution approving the prop for an alternative prayer book for

for an alternative prayer book for optional use.

The S. F. L. Bernays, of Stanmore, said tonight that the prayer book needed revising root and branch. The mass of the people do not understand a great deal of it.

"Take the marriage service." he proceeded. "We put into their mouths words the meaning of which they have not the foggiest idea. The other day I was marrying a couple, and the man said: ing a couple, and the man said:
"I plank thee my troth, as though
it was his last shilling, and he
hoped he was putting it on a
winner."

Lausanne Failure Looms: British Strengthen Navy

LONDON. Dec. 29.—Great Britain is proceeding with plans to strengthen her navy, following indications of a collapse of the Lausanne Conference.

It was officially announced that one of the two new battleables. one of the two new battleships to be laid down immediately is to be built on the Tyne, and the other

La Plata Quiet As Mob

Lets Law Take Course Lets Law Take Course

LA PLATA, Md., Dec. 29.—Assured that James Bean, twenty-four year-old negro, confessed assailant of Miss Emily Wenk, thirty-five, of Brentland, seven miles from here, will be speedily indicted and tried, residents tonight were satisfied to let the law take its course.

For a time, however, after the negro had confessed threats of lynching were made. But tonight the mob violence sentiment has vanished.

Two Accused in Bosch Magneto Inquiry Furnish

Bail for Trials.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Martin E.
Kern, of Allentown, Pa., purchaser of the Bosch Magneto Company from the Alien Property Custodian vanished.

Attorney Ferdinand C. Cooksey, hearing threats of lynching, urged farmers gathered here to put away their firearms. their firearms.

N.Y. Fuel Dictators Quit;

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—With New York in the throes of a coal crisis, the fuel situation reached a climax late today when State Fuel Administrator Woodin, his staff in Greater New York, and the nine district fuel administrators throughout the State all resigned.

One of the State all resigned. out the State all resigned.

Woodin, in his letter to Governorelect Smith, said for four months

DOUGH AND DUBB



Harding Plan for Conference With Europe on Reparations Business Suicide, Says Hinman

By GEORGE W. HINMAN. To all foresighted business

ton must be disquieting. The

President ob jects to Senator Borah's plan for a business conference of the in timates vaguely that be has a plan of his own along similar

In addition, GEORGE W.HINMAN the President suggests that Congress might allow the Government to name a member of the reparations com-

is a cloud on the American business horizon. It is unpleasant. It is not disastrous, but if the intimations and suggestions of the President's letter for a conference were to be carried out, the cloud would become as a leaden cloak, descend on the great body of American enterprise and bear it to earth. The words sound extravagant. They soberness and truth

OPPOSES ALLIANCE.

Well and good - But how about America's joining England. France and associates on the reparations commission? What should be said of this suggestion? Almost the same. A membership of this commission would be a perilous entanglement; a pledge of trouble for American business: a promise of international quarrels and incitations to

foreign wars: a claim on endless and helpless turmoil that would shake financial confidence in and out of season throughout the

The reparations in Europe has become the most chaotic and dangerous proposition in the history of world finance. It has in it the materials for a dozen wars. And once in the commis sion, the United States would he forced to go along with the rest on a course beset with every can be imagined. The present situation has been created by a deliberate policy since the armis-

A \$700,000,000 PUZZLE.

Little Bulgaria is one case in

The problem here is to exact \$700,000,000 paper money nually from a country with \$800,000,000 paper income. That would seem a savage enough proposition. But the European powers made the situation worse by a policy of greedy spoilation. From the armistice to date, the allied army in Bulgaria has piled up a bill of nearly \$100,000.000 in paper money against the government and the various allied commissions, which, like a horde of Huns, devastate the peoples beyond the Rhine, have added \$40,000.000 more, until there is no more hope of exacting the reparations from Bulgaria than of getting \$33,000,000,000 from Germany. Still the life blood is sucked out of her, the demand for the pound of flesh is presséd.

And the pressure is and must be an incentive to new turmoil and perhaps war, so desperate are the people; so hopeless the nation's finances.

Hungary totters on the verge of the same precipice. Austria, too; both pushed there, and held there by the powers with which the United States would have to associate itself on the reparations

For armies of occupation and foreign commissions, nearly \$2, 000,000,000 has now been collected or is being collected from Ger many. Some of the items of these bills are beyond belief-for rebuilt castles to accommodate foreign officers; for hunting preserves; for Persian rugs; velvet carpets; marble baths, and even for houses of ill-fame requisitioned by the allies.

The total surpasses, by far, the enormous amount solicited as a loan from the United States to 'stabilize'' the German Republic and "to save" Europe. A BUSINESS LESSON.

This is neither a sermon nor lecture on ethical culture. The lesson to be pointed here is merely the business lesson. And the ousiness situation, as it would be presented to the United States either in an economic conference or in the reparations commission, would be corrupt, desperate, insolvent and provocative of war. To identify this nation-its business, its finance, its welfare-with the governments and policies that have created this situation would be tempting calamity, stepping toward disaster.

Of these facts the business men of this whole nation should take note and warning. If they want peace and progress and welfare, now is the time to speak, before the vague words in Washington become fatuous policies and before fatuous policies commit us to deeds that today none approve and eventually all must abhor.

Nation Only "Defending Herself" Against Germany, He Declares.

RAPIDLY REDUCING ARMY

Has 200,000 Fewer Soldiers Than in 1913; Spends Less Than America.

By CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, J. leged "unfriendly" interests

America, Jules J. Jusserand, the French Am-bassador vigor-

"only defending berself" in her commus wantesst, a demands on Germany, which have threatened further chaos abroad. FRANCE REDUCING ARMY.

Said the Ambassador: I saw the other day in a newspaper, an unfriendly one, I saw the other day in a newspaper, an unfriendly one, that France was so militaristic that she now has more soldiers than she had before the war. It is an actual fact, and you can verify as much as you please, that we have 200,000 fewer men than we had in 1913, a year before the war.

than we had in 1913, a year before the war.

We are effecting great economics in diminishing our armament. You may see the reverse, but nevertheless we are
cutting our army and our military expenses. Two years ago,
for national defense, the army
and navy we spent seven billion and navy, we spent seven billion and a half francs. Presently, we will spend less than five billion francs, which is much less than our American and British friends are spending. But you are quite right in doing

what you please. We are not the kind that will call you names, but kindly don't call us names. Don't say we are militaristic or imperialistic. We plan to defend France and defend what France

REASSURES AMERICA. He gives further side lights on France's expectations of America

I have seen it said also that it would be a shame if in a country like France, where women have few children. American mothers would have to send their own sons. Be assured that we shall never want that.

If ever you cross again, it will not be to help us, because we are France. It will be because France. It will be because France fights for a principle that will be dear to you, and dearer to you than France can be—than your own country can be.
The Ambassador cited his quiry

The Ambassador cited his quiry to Clemenceau "What is the sum total of the impressions you will carry home?" He quoted the "Tiger" as declaring "admiration for the amount of heart those Americans have got."

"You have not changed." Ambassador Jusserand continued, "You were that way at the time of the war of independence. You proved that you were the same at the time of the great war. Of all your treasures that is by far the best. Keep it. Never allow it to diminish; I feel sure you will preserve it as it is today."

is today."
Copyright, 1922, by C-V Newspaper
Service.

Accused of Raising \$15 Check to Only \$15,000 GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 29.-

William Schulman, who represent ed himself as being agent for the National Coal Company, for whom a warrant was sworn out in this city for his arrest, charging he had raised a check from \$15 to \$15,000, has been arrested in San Diego, according to a message re-ceived from the latter city to-

Moses and Johnson Flay Borah's Plan As Leaguers' Trick

Propaganda has been continuous and increasing to drive this country into some sort of international pact, to discredit the action of the Senate in refusing to enter the League; and every art of publicity has been utilized in the effort to reverse the decision of the American people, and to destroy those who officially have been a part of that decision.

ment. I am against it for pre-cisely the reasons I was against taking the United States into the League of Nations. I am against League of Nations. I am against it because, in my opinion, it will do exactly what, thus far, we have declined to do. I am against it because, in even greater degree, and with less safeguards than the League of Nations gave to us, it will embroil us in European controversies, and finally make the United States, after a hundred and fifty years, a part of the European system. I am against the amendment as it is presented, and, just as in the former contest of which it is, in my judgment only a continuation, I am against it with either reservations or amendments.

WARNS AGAINST SOPHISTRY.

WARNS AGAINST SOPHISTRY. WARNS AGAINST SOPHISTRY.

The wizardry of words still holds some of our people enthralled. The facile pen, or eloquent tongue, can paint the picture of the suffering and woe and anguish of the world, and in burning sentences demand that in some nebulous, uncertain and undisclosed fashion, we should at all hazards rescue our brethren at the uttermost ends of the earth from their trials, their tribulations and their sufferings.

their tribulations and their sufferings.

Not only does the proposed conference propose to consider every
world economic problem, but the
amendment provides that understandings and agreements shall
be arrived at. Understandings
and arrangements by whom? The
United States calls the conference. It sits with those who
attend. Of necessity, and in
conjunction with those invited, it
must arrive at understandings
and arrangements affecting every
world problem. It would be unworld problem. It would be un-speakable to call this conference and stand aside and refuse to have aught to do with it. If we meet with the other nations to-consider their problems, then

ing out the solution.

Reparations constitute the key to economic stability and recovery of the Central Powers. Whether their terms continue as they are, or are modified, provision for their execution must be made. And if France yields to any entreaty of ours for modification, then justly France may insist either that we underwrite the new terms or guarantee them, or that we become one of the members charged with their execution. Do you desire to underwrite reparations to France or any other country? I do not. Just one other thing may be done to aid Europe, and this possibly in some minds is the nub of the whole matter. We might minister to Europe's needs nub of the whole matter. We might minister to Europe's needs and assist in her restoration by lending her more money. If any man in Congress dared to suggest such a thing, the American people would quickly end his political activities. I suspect certain gentlemen engaged in international banking hug the delusion that our Government may underwrite the loans they make; but I suggest to them that their hopes are but an iridescent dream.

ONLY TWO COURSES OPEN.

Following to its logical con-clusion, the proposal for this conference, we must choose either the alternative of arousing either the alternative of arousing false hopes and doing incalcula-ble harm, or of entering upon a course far removed from what is merely financial and which may jeopardize our future; and which if once entered upon may make us a part of Europe's political controversies."

or neces whether meritorious or neretricious. They dream dreams of more loans of hugs sums without either security or maturity, and in imagination they are already spending our money, not for the relief of national or individual suffering, but in preparation for more low viscous dreams.

DREADS ENTANGLEMENTS

DREADS ENTANGLEMENTS.

It is true that our own Department of State would draw the agenda for the conference, but the result would be to entangle and embroil the United States in all the jealousies and rivalries of the Old World. Our dread of this was the moving cause for our rejection of the Versailles treaty, and more who held to this conjunction. and mone who held to this opinior can ever forget or sufficiently re ward the Senator from Idahe (Borah) for the valiant and suc-cessful leadership which he gave to our earlier action here, nor for the vigor and choquence with which he swayed the minds of his fellow countrymen when the issue was taken to them in a great and solemn referendum. Three times the American peo

ple have rejected such a proposal—twice by constitutional vote in this representative body, and once by direct voice of the people, who by a majority of 7,000,000 approved our action. Three times Columbia has refused to enter the fantastic household of the Versailles treaty by the front door: yet there are now those who seek in some way to boost her over the back fence or to push her in through the basement window. ple have rejected such a prop

DECRIES PROPAGANDA. The propaganda to entangle us in European affairs has never ceased. From those early days of 1919 when the highly profits

of 1919 when the highly profits ble import of the Versailles treaty dawned in its richness upon the dazzled minds of the scantily vic-tories allies and their profiteer ing partners, the internation bankers, the United States ! swarmed with propagandists, offi cial and unofficial, sentimenta and salaried, dinning into our ears the strong word "must" and all pointing to us the path of our duty, which they themselves have charted, and which leads direct and only to benefits for themselves. I think the United States is weary of all this; that the United States deems itself competent to find its one itself competent to find its one line of duty and to follow it; and that we need no guidance save that of our own conscience, which hitherto has never failed and never will.

If we engage in any conference such as is here outlined, or in any conference prior to an earn-est attempt on Europe's part to clean her own house, we shal find ourselves in the anomalous and disagreeable position of make ing decisions between two equally balanced groups of contenders Our national game daily demonstrates the uncomfortable posi-tion which the umpire occupies; and I have no desire to see Uncle Sam "beaned" by a pop bottle thrown from the European bleachers.

The only conference which can ever he summoned to produce a

ever be summoned to produce a satisfactory or official solution of the ills of Europe is a conference of the signatory powers for the purpose of re-writing the Versailles treaty and to eliminate the greed which marks its every paragraph.

on the Mersey. Armor for both vessels is to be manufactured at Sheffield. Sheffield, now ending the most disastrous year in its industrial history, welcomes its contracts as an indication of the beginning of brighter times. WERN AND GUFFEY FINANT CIIII

Sheriff John M. Simms and State's and Joseph F. Guffey, director of sales of the Alien Property Cus todian's office, both of whom were indicted on Thursday, appeared today in the Federal District Court.

Kern appeared with his counsel City In Famine Crisis Thomas D. The introduction of not guilty. The introduction Thomas E. Rush, and entered a ten NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-With New dictment charged him with making

embezzlement of Government funds to the amount of \$40,000, was ac he had been giving a volunteer service "greatly to the detriment of his personal affairs." companied by his counsel, Isidor Kresel. He furnisched \$7,500 bond He asked that his resignation be for pleading on January & after accepted to take effect January 1. a plea of not guilty.

TODAY

ernment do not agree with those of the Free State. That is a sad and black ending of the old year there.

THE Greeks are sending an army of their own into Thrace. They see English, French and Italians disagreeing about Turkey at Lausanne and think this a good time for more fighting with Turkey.

IT WOULD SEEM a pretty good time for the United States to hold up its right hand and take this resolution: "No more mixing with European affairs."

The British are sending ships again to the Dandanelles to make the Turks do a little THE OLD YEAR is dying, in the usual way, nobody no-

ticing it especially. Sarah Bernhardt, you will be glad to hear, is out of bed, and will see the New Year in. She didn't say, "I am getting better and better every day in every way." But she did say, "I refuse to

That seems to be a pretty autosuggestion.

Meyer Named To Head I. C. C.

Balthasar H. Meyer, one of the oldest commissioners of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, was named chairman yesterday and will at once as-sume his new duties.



Mr. Meyer,

the first State railroad commission in Wisconsin, was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Taft and reappointed by President Wilson. He has been assigned to the par-ticular task of supervising railroad security issues, which the transpor-tation act of 1920 gave the Interstate

TO SELL SOVIET'S WHEAT.

Commerce Commission power to con

RIGA, Dec. 29.—A representative of the Soviet Grain Export Trust who has arrived here on his way to Berlin has been instructed to arrange for sale of the Boishevist wheat crop to Germany.

Special New Year's FLOWER SALE

The following bargain items will enable you to have a floral New Year's at trifling cost. Remember, "Cash and Carry" prices are based on minimized "overhead," which precludes telephone ordering, charge buying and deliveries.

FRESH ROSES, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 dozen **CARNATIONS** . . \$1.50 and \$2 dozen SWEET PEAS \$1 bunch **CALENDULAS** 50c bunch

BLOOMING PLANTS, fresh from the greenhouse, \$3 \$4, & \$5 values, special for this New Year's sale, ea. \$1.75

-THERE ARE TWO REASONS:-

FIRST, the warm weather has brought in bloom thousands of flowers, which the grower will lose unless sold at once. SECOND, "Flowers for Everybody" at popular prices.

Cash and Carry Flower Shop No Phone Orders-No Charges-No Deliveries

807 Fourteenth St. N. W.